(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

Am Times

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 198.

The Spanish Answer

got come last night, as had been expected, there is no doubt, as stated in our news columns, that an intimation was conveyed to the White House early in the day to the effect that the cabinet had accepted the Day-Edmunds terms "in effect."

tion people in consequence, but, whether it is real or assumed, it will probably be short-lived. There are many throne of Alfonso. A third-Francereasons for believing that when the is the country where most of the Spanceived it will amount to nothing more play for further concessions. No trust- | Spain. worthy information can be secured in Madrid in support of any other theory. When a Spaniard says that he ac-

cepts a thing "in principle" it is per- Nothing need surprise the American feetly safe to bet that he means to people, who, however, never had greatmay he rejects it in practice.

It Is a Question,

In a London dispatch last night it was stated that President McKinley's peace conditions had excited a great deal of surprise among members of Parliament and other leading English. ual is something to gaze upon with men familiar with international af- awe, wonder and a slight degree of infairs. They have been wondering why credulity. It seems as if it were imout any option as to Cuba, Porto Rico and lesser Mr. Le Gallienne talks. islands, and freely throw open the door of the Philippine question, gratuitously surrendering the idea of American pos- for the North Pole. The poem was session except as to a coaling station | read at Peary's farewell dinner in or two.

Astonishment at this action is nututhat full occupation and ownership of abnormal. the archipelago would be insisted upon as a condition precedent to any treaty to realize the great political and other all that anyone could know. the results of Dewey's victory. Here grammar, rhetoric or psychology. in America, on the contrary, more is said as yet.

Yesterday it was reported that the President felt so sure of Sagasta, the under active consideration. Who may what sort of goods it is: be honored in the connection is not be honored in the connection is not yet announced, but several appropriate names are being freely used by friends learn not have power to make a man, I care not much that Peary finds the Pole; yet announced, but several appropriate of the Administration,

The Hon. George F. Edmunds, whose eminent services in pleading the Spanish cause against the tendency to keep the Philippines entitle him to recognition, is thought to be among the selections, while other prominent corporation lawyers, like Richard Olney and Benjamin Harrison, are also mentioned. If it were the purpose to pre-judge the case, and to restore as much pressed because the Spanish transports conquered territory as possible, more desirable appointments would be hard to conceive. It is stated that the Spanish government urgently desires that the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford shall rather amusing if our magnates were be added to the commission, and we presume that so modest a request will be granted if circumstances permit. A peace board, composed of, say, Ed. some direction. But, when we pause to munds, Olney and Woodford on our part, and Weyler, Dupuy de Lome, and Carranza, on that of Spain could not fail to meet every expectation of the high personages and anonymous influences back of the entire business.

Some Chicago policemen had a bad scare one evening not long ago. They saw a queer figure coming on a bicycle. It was dressed all in black, it bent low over the handlebars, its eyes glared, and a long, black pennant streamed behind it. The policemen stumbled over

Some of them thought that, owing to the weather, denizens of the lower world had mistaken Chicago for home. and heartfelt promises to the powers above; but one courageous bluecoat figure. It turned out to be a man in evening clothes hurrying to a wedding. Some day evening clothes will not make such a sensation in Chicago.

The Carlist Outlook It is quite natural that the Alfonsist ministry in Madrid should affect indifference to the danger of a Carlist revolution, which, nevertheless, is a serious one. Leaders of the Spanish party now the most popular one in the kingdom, openly assert that civil war will happen instantly upon the declara. tion of a peace involving loss of Spanish territory. Arms and munitions of war are being hurried forward by the Carlist committee in London, and it is get over that ground so quickly?" 1.00 announced that the pretender has effected an arrangement with the relig-lous orders interested in the Philippines, through which he is receiving cenerous financial support.

Under these and other well known conditions, it is somewhat surprising Monday, August 1 51,294 tiations at the present time, with a downfall of the ministry and, most premier have other fiercely dissident factions to count with, and of these the Republicans are quite capable of making common cause with the Carlists for temporary purposes.

Unless the game is a deeper one than so far appears on the surface, the ability of the Madrid authorities to accept terms, in any useful sense, or to conclude peace, does not exist. The apparent confidence expressed to the contrary, in the Administration circle, is ncomprehensible except upon the doubtful theory that an armed intervention by France and Austria in Spain the country by a BOND OF \$55,000 in the Fidelity | is pre-arranged as part of the scheme in connection with which Mr. McKinley seems to have committed hims if to the surrender of the Ph lippine Islands.

If that were included in the understanding, it might be feasible to consider Sagasta and the Alfonsist party as, perhaps, able to enforce terms agreed to by them upon the kingdom. While the official reply of Spain did It is hardly probable that Washington, Much joy is professed by Administra- of the chief anonymous interests con- is twice the size of India, and has trade are greatly concerned for the text of the Spanish "acceptance" is re. ish bonds are held. All have well defined objects to gain in stopping the than a palpable trick to gain time and war and saving the archipelago to

It may be that a military occupation of the peninsula has been arranged to insure the success of the negotiations. er need for watchfulness than at this very moment.

Poet and Peary,

Richard Le Gallienne has blossome forth again. The efflorescence of this distinguished and love-locked individ-

It suited his fancy, some time ago, to write a poem on Peary's departure Brooklyn. It is not recorded what Peary did with himself while the rally increased in view of the general lines were being read. The occasion opinion in Great Britain and Europe | must have been somewhat curious and

For the sake of convenience, and be cause the thing is the work of Mr. Le of peace. No wonder that the British Gaillenne, we call it a poem. If we had mind is in a state of wonder. It does found it in the street, we should not not appreciate the power over destiny have known what to call it. It might exercised by such giant intellects as have been a Botrychium, an Erythro-Day and Edmunds possess; nor is it nium, an Ornithorhynchus or some othso easy on the far side of the Atlantic er botanical or zoological specimen, for stakes that are involved in giving away amenable to no laws of rhyme, rhythm,

"Who asks his trivial why?" inquires known on the subject than is being Mr. Le Gallienne soulfully. We don't So far as we are concerned know. it would be just as pertinent to inquire "how asks their trivial what?" Esamiable statesman of whom Mr. Mc- pecially is it a matter of dusky and Kinley once said "he had always done mystic uncertainty who should ask a whatever he was asked to," that the trivial why regarding Mr. Peary and personnel of the commission to restore his Polar expedition. One more strophe the Philippines to Spain was already of this inspiration will serve to show

This may be poetry. But if it is, the average American will be willing to admit that he doesn't know poetry from pumpkin pie.

Spain's Yellow Ally.

Around the comfortable quarters pervaded by our war authorities some mild astonishment and annoyance is exhome have not begun to appear and get down to business

On general principles, it would be to find much fault with delay on the part of the Spaniards, remembering how wickedly they have sinned in the consider the tactical value to the enemy of inertia in the matter, there is nothing at all laughable in sight.

The fever-stricken condition of our troops at Santiago is as well known in Madrid as it is at the White House. It did not require the "round robin" to sing that note across the Atlantic. The assumption in Spain is that, while the prisoners remain in Cuba, the Ameri- "Tan can troops will be kept there, and the fever will exert its influence for Spanish revenge and to frighten the United States into better terms of peace.

We are satisfied that every obstacle each other backward, and their eyes to the prompt deportation of the surrendered forces at Santiago that Spain "Did you see it?" said one in an can think of will be thrown in the way,

awe-struck voice. "Did you see its and her fertility in such resources is

beyond question Were it not for the renewed influence of certain enormous interests we should expect to see a very stern attitude Some of them began to make hurried adopted toward the Spanish contractors for the transportation of Toral's troops, just as we should look to see ran across the park and grabbed the Mr. McKinley break off all negotiations trickery is to be expected from Mad-

As matters stand, however, the logical policy will be a temporizing one; otherwise there would be little hope for the great Philippine surrender deal.

Volunteer Ingenuity.

Recollections of the Civil War spring up like mushrooms along the path of the volunteers. One old officer met anbegan to discuss some long-past cam-Said the first veteran to the paign. second: "How did your regiment ever

for volunteer mechanics to mend the that the Administration should place any confidence in the ability of the Sagasta government to enter upon negotiations at the present time, with a reasonable prospect of being able to carry out its promises or agreements. The outbreak of a Carlist revolution would undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unwould undoubtedly involve the instant and the Administration should place any confidence in the Administration should be taken and best European pattern, and men who were not lacking in courage, were never able to make anything like a good stand on land or sea. Holding positions declared impregnable by the military experts of their own and other nations, these well-equipped forces were driven out of them by the rush of troops in part destitute of discipling the middle age suffer or have suffered from tubercular infection. Or we age, were never able to make anything like a good stand on lead or sea. Holding positions declared impregnable by the military experts of their own and other nations, these well-equipped forces were driven out of them by the rush of troops in part destitute of discipling the middle age suffer or have suffered from tubercular infection. Or we age, were never able to make anything like a good stand on lead of sea. Holding positions declared impregnable by the middle age suffer or have suffered from tubercular infection. would undoubtedly involve the instant all the rough work which required unin war, and many of them provided skilled laborers, and the trainload came likely, of the dynasty, Christina and her steaming into town in about one-tenth the time it would have taken for the march. That is the strong point of a volunteer army. It is a jack-at-all trades and good at every one.

The Prince of Wales not only has a sore knee, but he has the pleasure of reading in all the awspapers that there is trouble in his family, and that his wife has gone home to her mother. In addition to this, it is freely and frankly admitted that the injury to his kneecap could have been cured if he had been an ordinary man with whom surgeons were willing to take risks. would seem as if the Princess of Wales might have the liberty of visiting her mother without starting the tongues of the gossips to wagging, especially when the prince has a sore knee. are some of the drawbacks of belonging to the royal family.

Some newspapers are talking about the advantages of having the Philippines as a place to stow away the overflow of Madrid, Par's, Vienna and the Vatican our population. There are many advanwould have entered upon a deal, the taxes in keeping those islands, but this nature of which was bound to be ob- is not one of them. The country is not noxious to a majority sentiment in yet so densely populated that our young both Spain and the United States, with- men need to escape to the Orient in order out making some provision for even- to make a living. That idea would make tualities. We must remember that two an Englishman smile. The United States nected with the Philippine surrender less than one-third India's population and young Englishmen are forced to go hunting a career in a country like that!

It is now stated that there is not a single fighting ship in Admiral Camara's squadron which is fit to go into actio The boilers of the Pelayo have given out, the firing gear and the turrets of the Carlos V cannot be made to work, and, after the recent excursion to Suez, the Audaz was fit only to lie down and die The rest of the squadron is equally defective. Now that this secret has been fisclosed. It is in order for Americans to inquire what Admiral Camara expected to do with that fleet, supposing he had managed to navigate it as far as the Philippines? Did he intend it as a Christmas present to Admiral

A Philadelphia policeman is in a state of wrath against the hot weather punster. Punning is a vice at all seasons of the year, especially in the Quaker City, but it is most criminal in July and August. This policeman received a note one day informoperation near the corner of Franklin and Spring Gorden Streets. The policeman, in all haste, raided the spot and found that the only institution which answered the description was an Episcopal church

There are some people in Maine, it ag pears, who thought gold cou'd be made out of sen water, and have invested much money in a scheme to extract the preclous metal. There is a law of the universe which provides that all things shall turn out we'll in the end, and if this was the only way in which these inmocent Down-Easters could absorb the salt needed to complete their characters, perhaps the affair was providential.

The United States does not intend to be inhuman in its dictation of the terms of peace. There is no reason why the Canaries, the Balcaric Isles, Ceuta, and the Carolines should not be returned to Spain but in view of the way in which she would probably have acted had she been victorious, it seems us if that were all thus she can reasonably expect. Is it to be apposed that if Weyler had, as he threatened to do, marched from New Orleans to New York and taken all of the principal cities, he would ever have consented to return them to the United States? Never! He would have contended that it was injurious to the honor of Spain to relinquish his booty, and he would also have demanded Chicago and

Sagasta is of the opinion that political life is more fatal than yellow fever. Gladstone is dead, Bismarck is dead and the contracted for to convey Toral's army | Spanish insurance offices are not taking any risks on Sagasta.

St. Louis.

How He Learned.

(From the Electrical Review.)

A member of the crew of the Yankee tells the Electrical Review of an incident that happened aboard that vessel during the recent cruise. Said he: "We were out at sea, and one of the boys-you know him-was doing his trick at the wheel. Commander Brownson came up alongside him, and, after watching him a few minutes, said: "You steer very well, my man." Billy just saluted-being up on maval etiquette. Been practising since you joined the ship? asked Brownson. No, sir; I haven't been practising much, said Billy. Well, you handle this ship as if you'd steered before, said Brownson. 'Yes, sir,' said Billy. 'Well, you handle this ship as if you'd steered before,' said Brownson. 'Yes, sir,' said Billy: 'I have.' Where? said Brownson, 'All along the Atlantic coact,' says Billy. What did you steer!' says Brownson. 'My own steam yacht, sir,' says Billy. 'How big is she?' says Brownson, Tank'es, sir,' says Billy, saluting. And the 'old man' went to his stateroom.' (From the Electrical Review.)

(From the Chicago News.)

Mrs. Crowley-How does it feel to be the mother of a counters?

Mrs. Scaddsleigh-It seems immense as long as you're in this country; but, somehow, I can't help thinking that the old family servants are giving me an all-round josh when I'm over visiting Sadie.

A REMARKABLE WAR.

The Several Surprising Features of Our Brush With Spain. There is no doubt that Admiral Dewey was surprised at the havoe he wrought

without the loss of a single life on his side; and naval officers the world over poor persons or those of moderate means ago an English experimenter found an enwere astounded when Cervera's fleet was can go for treatment. Another meeting tirely new one. A strange thing about it destroyed with the loss of a single Amer- is announced for the purpose of beginwith the enemy, since it is plain that lean. These and other extraordinary ning the work of raising funds for this its production were almost exactly as nothing but time wasting and lying features of the three-months' war lead purpose. How necessary it is the Lonthe New York Tribune to say: "If the war ends it will rank as one

of the most remarkable wars in human loss or serious injury of a single ship, other at a hotel table and they at once the world's history. The results are the precise figures we shall find that out of body, which cannot be resolved into anymore remarkable when it is considered the whole population of these islands one thing simpler. that practically the finest arms and am- in every eleven dies of phthisis in some munition of Europe, in some respects form or another. superior to those which Americans em-The second officer smiled proudly.

His men had been left beside a railroad track with two disabled engines and a lot of cars. He explained that he called vantage repeatedly, and Spanish soldiers of the second officer smiled proudly.

His men had been left beside a railroad track with two disabled engines and a lot of cars. He explained that he called vantage repeatedly, and Spanish soldiers for there the average is as high us one lives. In France the situation is worse, lives. In France the situation is worse, or there were sixty-three elementary substances certainly known to chemistry.

The annual tribute paid to this desired to the seconding to the discording to the second officer smiled proudly.

He annual tribute paid to this carding to the second of the se have never been considered inferior fightengines and out of the ranks stepped a number of Pittsburg men who had with first-rate equipments, with ships of with inferior arms.
"All these things go to make this war

ne of the most remarkable ever known It would not have been considered strange three months ago if Americans had lost several ships and many thou and men in battle before driving Spain to sue for peace. In fact, all sorts of European critics were continually saying before the war actually began that, while American resources must win in the end, this country might have a had half-hour of it at the outset. It is only in the light of these declared expectations that actual results of the war can be fairly judged. Nobody finds even now that Cerera's forces were lacking in courage or n material equipment. Nobody ions the courage of Toral and his r makes light of their defense of posttions which they considered impregnable, and which everytody e'se has considered extremely difficult. But, somehow, the Americans have nowhere met even a little everse on land or sea, and have invariably carried opparently impossible post-tions with greater loss to the defenders han to those attacking.

"In warfare these are not results which distory makes familiar. All the loss of one navy from first to last and on all seas do not equal those inflicted upon the other by a single shell. All the battles of the war thus far have not cost the Amer-can army as many men as it has killed attacking the most strongly fortified and difficult positions. There will have to be found a definite and extremely important cause for such a disparity of fighting force and destructive power. The world now begins to see what the cause is. Free sovereigns fighting for the government which is their own are not to be matched by the best trained and best quipped forces of governments which of the people, by the people and for the people.'

EFFECTS OF EXPLODING SHELLS

How a Spanish Projectile Acted on

the Texas, The opportunities of our navy to study the effects of exploding sheels have not been so great as was expected at the beginning of this war. They have been able to judge of the execution of these shells at long range, on the ships of the enemy, but not on their own vessels. One of the few Spanish shells that did strike an American ship, however, struck the Texrespondent of the London Telegraph, who SAYS:

enty pounds, it practically wrecked the olg compartment in which it burst, while the amoke from it forced itself down the cated. The stanchion was shivered into atoms for two feet of its length, and the fragments of the burst shell, flying for-ward against the starboard side, bulged the stout steel plates outward to a depth of three inches. Just at this point one of the big double-headed angle-irons of the ship's frame was situated. This great rib of steel, nearly twice as thick and heavy as a railroad rail, was cut through in two pieces as if it had been made of cheese, and nearly two feet of it was carried away bodily in minute pieces. The base of the shell plowed a furrow down the steel deck, just as a plow would cut through the soft soil of a fallow field.

"It hit and broke another rib of the ship, and, breaking itself in two, both pieces lodged in a cable-reel standing close to the starboard side. The core of this reel was a prism of oak over two feet in circumference and there was wound on it at the time a coll of hemp hawser that made a cylinder about four feet in diameter. The hemp rope was cut through to the wood and the stout oak prism was shivered to splinters. This one fact alone would be sufficient to give an

idea of the appalling energy of modern "Every man in its path was wounded. One gunner was hit with no fewer than fifteen pieces of steel, each about the size of a hazel nut. At the moment the shell exploded one man was standing right in its path. He was literally blown to fragments. He was talking to a com-rade, and, strange as it may seem, the latter, although less than arms-length away, was unhurt, save fer being knocked down by the shock of the explosion. Others of the men, thirty feet from the fatal shot, had a dozen pletes of the shell

plunged into their bodies.
"A remarkable feature of the explosion was the smallness of the pièces into which the shell burst. It shivered into fragments weighing about an ounce, only piece of any size picked up rather less than half the base, enough to enable it to be ascertained that it had been a six-ineh shell, fired from a high-power, breech-loading gun."

Give the Old Girl a Chance.

Give the Old Off a Chance,

(From the New York Tribune.)

Mrs. Louise H. Pratt, of Sherwood, Wis., thinks that sweet young things with golden hair should not monopolize the privilege of naming warships; so she wants to be allowed to name the battle-ship Wisconsin. Among her qualifications she mentions the following: She is fifty-one years old, got her education in a little lag schoolhouse in Wisconsin, knows how to cook, knit, spin, and make soft soap, wears her hair short, and has christened and reared two boys and two girls of her own.

Relief in Sight. (From the Chicago Record.)

"There's one thing certain,"
"What's that?"
"When our army gets back from Cuba the
oldest inhabitant will have to stop talking about
the hot weather he has known."

Wanted It Right. (From the Pittsburg Chronicle.)

"Which is de easiest of dess Cuban names say?" asked Tired Tompkins of Weary Walker,

"What do you want to know dat for?"

"I want to know wedder to be a survivir seeboney or Santecaygo."

A MILLION LIVES.

That Is the Number Annually Claimed by Consumption,

A number of leading medical men in England recently met to consider the quesdon Telegraph tells, as follows:

"It is well known that the ravages of onsumption are serious in almost all history. A war without loss of a single the countries of Europe, but few peobattle or skirmish on one side, without pie, except experts, are aware how terrible is the real extent of the mortality. with surrendered prisoners exceeding in As a matter of fact, every portion of

"The annual tribute paid to this dreadfor there the average is as high as one Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins Uniin six; and, indeed, it has been estimated that if we take the general ranks of humanity, nearly half of the persons who live to middle age suffer or have suf- in the air in minute quantities and refered from tubercular infection. Or we markable for their indisposition to commay put it in another way: If we add bine with other elements, and more retogether all the dreadful maladles which cently the discovery of still another gar smallpox, cholera-even when united they do not claim half as many victims as

those killed by phthisis.
"There is, then, no doubt of the preva-lence of consumption, and the next question is what humanity can do more than has been done to rid itself of so dire and persistent a plague. The answer, though is not always clear, is fairly plain today. In many countries energetic at-tempts have been made to combat the enemy, especially in America, in Germany, in Switzerland, France and Russia. For reason not very easy to compre hend, Great Britain has lagged behind other civilized lands, though, as we understand, this reproach is very shortly to be removed from our midst. For the belief is growing among men of science that not only is consumption curable, but that there are sanatoria on the face of the globe in which patients have already been treated with absolute and definitive success. Of course, the disease must be taken in its earlier forms; no one has a right to expect that any man or woman who has been for years subject to the ravages of the malignant bacillus of contion can easily, or perhaps ever, get rid of the enemy.

"But the point of importance to our population is that consumption, if dealt with early enough, can be averted or dis-armed by a treatment which sounds, perhaps, almost too simple and elementary The one great and essential remedy is air combined with sunshine-belght arosingsuch as can already be found in full working, both at Cromer and Bournemouth, the conditions are: (1) A well-arranged building with a southern as-pect; (2) a dry, pure, well-dralined subsoli; (3) a pure atmosphere, with abundance of sunlight; (i) a garden well protected from leries and arbors facing the sun. Nat-urally, to these must be added such indis-pensable requisites as an adequate nurs-ing staff and a constant supervision by medical men. But it is the less necessar; to insist on these last points, because they would be equally applicable to any and every home or establishment devoted to the cure of disease.

"There is a general impression that high

ltitudes are needed, which makes many think of Davos Platz and other lofty lev els in connection with consumption, but, although from a theoretical point of view an elevated station or else a dry air, such as we find in deserts, is of paramount utility, these things are not at all essential. Three year's experience at Cromer, for instance, has convinced Dr. Burton Panning of the practicability and extreme usefulness of the open-air treatment in England. Moreover, a cure which has

"When it is realized that at the moment no less than a quarter of a million persons are suffering in the British Isles from consumption, and when we add to this the fact, well known to the ammunition hoists and into the forward medical practitioner, that the disease is, compartments of the ship, so that for a in a real sense, a contagious one, or if few minutes the crew were almost sufformation. sion, that it can, at all events, be com-municated from one patient to another, in the same way as influenza, the problem stands before us in all its terrible in portance. It becomes, in truth, a national question.

JOURNALISM IN MANILA.

News a Month Old Leaves Little Chance for Yellow Enterprise.

A rather interesting description of Manila journalism is to be found in "Yesterdays in the Philippines" (Joseph Earle Stevens). The passage subjoined was written during the war between Japan and China.

The Japanese have sunk several Chinese trens

and China.

The Japanese have sunk several Chinese trensport ships already, and one of the unfortunate craft used to come here to Manila. In other directions the Chinese are said to have beaten the Japs badly on land, but over in this slow old moth-eaten place the daily papers will publish cablegrams from Spain by the page, that give out nothing but official stuff and Government appointments, and when it comes to something of real interest, like a war, they will either be without any news whatever, or tell the whole story wrong side out in a single line, that may or may not be true. And so you are probably getting better news of this whole affair, twelve thousand miles away, than we are, who are almost on the field of action.

Our Manila papers consist of four pages, the first two of which are especially reserved for advertisements. Half of one of the inside leaves in likewise reserved, and the remaining half is covered with blocks buil of gloomy sentiments which relate to the decease of this or that person. There is a little black frame of type around each square, and at the top is a cross, with a "R. I. P." or "D. O. M." under it. Below comes the name of the defunct, with hour, minute, day and year of his birth and death, and below his virtues are extelled and his friends in vited to pray for the repose of his soul. Every year, each person that has died the year before has his anniversary, both in church and in the newspapers, and when you recollect that out of a population of three hundred and fifty thousand a good many depart each twelvemonth, it is hard to see why the whole paper shouldn't consist of these notices. The other inside page contains the news, and we learn that a bad odor has been discovered up some side aftect; that a dog fell into the river and was drowned; that a pertunsery store has received a new kind of liquefied scent; that it will probably rain in some passing cloud. And so it goes until the French and English mail comes in, and then the progressive duilies copy all the news they can fi

A Strange Accident.

(From the Chicago Journal.)

Eldridge McFarland was at the top of a telegraph pole vesterday. He is now lying at his home, 711 Wentworth Avenue, with a spraised wrist and an injured back. A locomotive did it. McFarland is a lineman in the employ of the Chicago Telegraph Company. He was stringing a wire at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Halsted Streets and climbed the pole with a coil about his hody. When he had reached the top he leisurely started to fasten the line to the insulator. He did not notice the end which was dragging on the ground, but a passing locomotive did. The stray end coiled about the smokestack and clung there lovingly. The other end stuck just as tightly to McFarland. In the ensuing tug of war the man war no match for the iron horse. In a twinkling he was jerked from his lofty position and hurled twenty-five feet through the str. By a lucky chance he isnded almost right side up and escaped with his life. The engine is as chipper as ever.

A NEW ELEMENT.

Discovered First in the Sun and Then on the Earth

For years chemists supposed that they were acquainted with all the elements was that its character and the method of described by Edgar Alian Poe in a work of fiction. Since this discovery other new substances have been found. As the New

York Sun says: "The multiplication of the elements goes on apace. In the chemical sense, an element is a substance which, unless you add number the force which captured them, the earth's surface is more or less suband with practical annihilation of the ject to tuberculosis, except the arctic or nothing but itself. Thus iron, if kept unavailable navy of one power, is novel subarctic regions, the descrits and high combined with anything else, will yield enough to make an interesting chapter in ranges of mountains. If we come to only iron and iron alone. It is a simple

"In 1874, when Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, jr., of Harvard College, published his well-known work on the new chemistry. versity, there were sixty-seven. Since then hellum and argon have been added to the list of elements-two gases present

cently the discovery of still another gas of the same group has been announced, which it is proposed to call metargon.

"Argon and helium have been obtained from the gaseous products of mineral springs in England. It is to Haly, how-ever, that the newest of the elements must be credited, upon which has been bestowed the name coronium. The detec-tion of this substance was made known tion of this substance was made known three weeks ago by a communication to the French Academy of Sciences by Messrs. R. Nasini, F. Anderlini and R. Salvadori, three Italian chemists and physicists, who have been engaged for ome time in the spectroscopic study of he gaseous emanations from various volopic study of the gaseous em

'The new element was discoveded in this way: If the corona, or halo, of the sun be examined through the spectro-scope, a definite green line appears in the spectrum. This line is known to men of science as 164K. It was once supposed to be due to the aurora, but this view has been abandoned, and the line has lately been regarded as indicating the presence of an elementary substance in the solar corona, which must be lighter than hydrogen and did not exist on the earth, since the green line had never been found in the spectrum of any terres-trial body. Now, however, the coronal line has been found for the first time upon the earth. In studying, with the aid of the spectroscope, the volcunic gases arising from the Solfatora of Poz-zuoli, the line is plainly revealed, and the inference is that the same element which manifests its presence in the solar coro-na by this green line must be present in these products of Italian mineral springs, and will eventually be isolated as nium-the lightest substance known to

"A writer in the London Times, commenting on this interesting discovery, predicts that other new elements will be found associated with coronium."

DON'T GIVE THEM UP.

The Voice of the Country Against Philippine Surrender. B the proposal to surrender the Philippines to Spain is cruel and hearders, the proposal to five back any part of them and keep another art is cruel, hearlies and foolah. It is just bout the sort of statecraft one might expect rom an Ohio village lawer, unfamiliar with ublic business, and made Sceretary of State by scident.

accident. It would mean one of two things. Hither we should have the Spaniards for neighbors, or we should find ourselves entangled in European of fairs to an extent and in a manner to justify the worst alarms of the surrender party.

There is just one respectable way out of such a diletima for a nation or a man. Take the bull by the horns and hang on —The Chicaga Journal.

The Philippines would be useful, profitable and advantageous to the United States. They should stay under the Stars and Stripes forever,—The Albany Times-Union.

s, and its course is described by a corcespondent of the London Telegraph, who
ays:

"Although the shell was only a small
"Although the shell was only a small

To rehabilitate Spanish rule and leave our al-lies to the tender mercies of their enemies would be a crime and an act of treachery that the American nation would be loath to commit.—The Philadelphia Record.

In that the a continuous surprise to him that be persons will consent to follow him.—New York Sun.

No man was more ready to denounce the Republicana as tyranis and imperial-

If Spain does not quickly accept peace on the too generous terms offered her Mr. McKinley should withdraw the concession which leaves the fate of the Philippines to a joint commission. The result of the war gives us the same right to determine the future of the Philippines as it does to determine the future of the Philippines as it does to determine the future of Cuba and Porto Rico. It imposes upon us the same r sponsibility in the case of the Far Eastern archipelago as in that of the West Indies isles.

Our only safe course, then, is not to give up the islands. Our responsibility requires and our duty commands us to hold them. This is demanded by a sense of gratitude to England, who has befriended us in this war, as well as our own national welfare. It is essential to lasting peace for the United States and peace for Europe.—The New York Herald.

If the Philippines are not governed by the United States or by an insurgent republic they eventually are certain to pass beneath the control of one or more of the great European powers. Already the fleets of three or four nations are hovering around like buzzards over a dying carcass, ready at any time to pounce down and fear the quivering flesh to pieces.—The Kansis City Journal.

Our proper policy is not to give away or throw away a legitimate victory valiantly wou. No peace treaty has any chance of acceptance by the people of the United States except one which puts and keeps every island in the Philip-pine group under the American flag. The Philip-pine islands must become American territory.— The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The United States has several important and distinct kinds of use for the Philippines as a permanent possession. To give over the Philippines would be to throw away our station in the new Pacific world, cheapen the value of Hawaiian annexation, and to decline the leading of the greatest opportunity ever put in the way of a modern people. Are we bereft of sense, that this unspeakable folly should even be proposed!—The Portland Oregonian.

No tradition of the United States has been violated in taking these steps. One of the traditions, in fact, has been that Hawaii must somethy be annexed, and one of the oldest traditions of all governments forbids that successes won in hattle shall be thrown away.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In discussing what disposal to make of the Philippines some of the President's advisors are said to favor keeping only a coaling station and giving back all the islands to Spain. What go'd sense is there in such a plan? What was the usin sending Merritt and his army to Marilat Where is the justice, either to the insurgants, or to Dewey's hences, or to the American or Philippine people? The proposition will not bear inspection, and the more closely it is looked at the more like a shameful blunder it assesses. If this is all we are to have in the Philippines then Dewey's splendid victory might as well never have been won, for Spain could easily have been induced to yield so small a point merely by the pressure brought to bear in the West Indies. Indeed, it reduces the brilliant achievement of Manila Bay to the level of a cruel blunder—almost a crime.

re-almost a crime.

Neither is there any good sense in the proposition to keep only Manila or only the island of Lucon. We should thenceforth have in Spain a vindictive neighbor, ever on the watch to take us at a disadvantage or to place her parts at the little of the control sal of some hostile power. The Ch

(From the Chicago News.) Alice—be you know that your papa once pro-osed to my mamma and was refused? Georgie—Yes; I've heard him beagging about a hundred times.

More Expensive. (From the Chicago News.)
Father-What makes you think you can earn nough to support my daughter?
Suitor-Well, I've been engaged to her for aix

HASTENED THE END.

The Spaniards Thought Gen, Miles Had Brought Re-enforcements, One of the civillans who went to Cuba during the truce at Santiago was Edwin R. Lamson, a Boston publisher, who intends to write a book about what he saw. To the Boston Herald he said on his re-

turn: "We boarded the transports on the 8th of July. The journey was of especial interest to a Bostonian for the next day or so, chiefly from a study of our own regipent, the Sixth, which met with the utmost praise from the officers on the Yale for their restraint and disthe trip, for they were huddled on board without sufficient room, and were not acustomed to the hardtack and coffee, with now and then a little tomato soup thrown in for a change.

"Among the privates you would find such men as a son of our ambassador to Italy, Gen. Draper, who since then has been made a Beutenant for bravery at the front; Mr. William T. Andrews, one of our Beacon Street residents; Cushman, who took a number of degrees at Harvard; Richardson, of Battery A; all these scattered in with colored men, the French 1891, according to a list given by Prof. Canadians and others. It was said that the men of the Sixth Massachusetts were the best controlled and showed the most

the best controlled and showed the most thorough discipline of all the troops that had been on board the Yale.

"On board, the men were frequently kept busy learning the sights of their guns and the use of the different elevations. They were first given blank cartridges, and then loaded ones, practicing on the ocean waves. The raw recruits plainly showed the need of practice in this line, but the men as a whole showed they had seen frequent practice with the pieces. The Sixth Massachusetts ranked very high as to their marksmanship. Sharpshooters' stars were frequently seen Sharpshooters' stars were frequently seen among the privates. Notwithstanding the fact that they were confined to close quarters and that the diet was not all that could be wished, to say the least, the mon as a whole were most cheerful, the one anxiety being to reach the front so as to have a share in the fighting. "As we passed San Salvador, where

to watch the small islands as they ap-peared in the sea. Cuba lay heyond-and the first sight of the island caused a theer as we rounded Cape Maysi. We continued through the Windward Passage, and as we neured the Pearl of the

Antilles the ever faithful isle appeared to us to her best advantage.
"It was with an ever increasing interest that we approached Guantanamo. Camp McCalla is situated on a high hill, which his control of the control which lies just inside the mouth of the harbor, being separated from the sea by a range of higher hills, whose peaks hide from view the camp until one has rounded the opposite side of the harbor. It was in this harbor that we saw, a week later, the formation of the expe-dition to Porto Rico, and where at night we counted twenty warships, with their lights spangling the sky.

"From Guantanamo we sailed to Bal-quiri, and from Balquiri to Sthoney. But, to our complete satisfaction, before we reached Siboney we saw sudden hursis of smoke from our warships, and at once the report spread like wildfire that our fleet was bombarding Santiago. Imme-diately was all excitement. Glasses were turned toward the semirircle about Mor-ro. We learned afterward that we had

ro. We searned afterward that we had seen the end of the bomhardment.

"It was signaled that re-enforcements had arrived, and that the Yale, Rira, Columbia and St. Paul had appeared in the harbor. The frequent shells from the warships in Santiago harbor started vibrations that must have here fit at vibrations that must have been fest at Morro, and no doubt hastened the sur-render. The warships had successfully secured the range, and the damage to the city would have been great if a truce had not been requested. The obtaining of the range by the fleet, so that the place might be successfully bombarded, the lerce fighting of Shafter in the tren and the arrival of re-enforcements in the harbor, with the general of the army on board the Yale, had an undoubted influence on those who held the harbor and the city of Santiago."

BAILEY SQUELCHED

the Democrats of His Own State Threw Him Over,

Hon, Joe Bailey's resolutions t expansion were rudely smashed Texas Democratic Convention.

No man was more ready to denounce the Republicans as tyrants and imperialists than he. He would not even allow them means to carry en the war, if he could help it, lest they should overthrow the liberties of this country and plant the flag of oppression in Porto Rico and the Philippines. • • • They saw a grand thing to bring on a war for the Republicans to manage and then blame them for acquiring the territories which the war naturally and inevitably forced upon us. It was a beautiful scheme, provided the Democracy struck the antimperialistic keynote at the right moment, and Bailey was sent to Texas to sound the loud timbrel. He did, and the response took him off his feet. He assembled the Democracy of Texas and read them a lecture on the sin of annexation, and asked them to take the piedge not to annex anything and to rebuke the wicked Republicans for their rank imperialism. The Democrats of Texas listened and when he had finished said: "What! If there is going to be any annexing about here we want to do some of it ourselves. We were annexed once and we like it. Imperialism is just in our line." So they told Bailey to go away and play, and they adopted resolutions in favor of the acquisition of Porto Rico and any other outlying real estate which came handy—The New York Tribune.

The Texas Democrats are wiser than the recognized leader of the Democrats on the floor of the House, young Mr. Bailey, and the country will congratulate them on their emphatic repudiation of a narrow, opportunist and partisan policy. Mr. Bailey's persistent erorts during the late session to convert every national issue into a source of political capital for his party was not conspicuously successful, his followers on more than one occasion resolutely declining to adopt his short-sighted factics. He tried hard to secure a "unification" at home, and his failure is a crushing blow.—The Chicago Evening Post.

Mentioned by Milton.
(From the New York Tribune.)

The most important thing about the late Marquis de Mores, beir to the Italian diskedom of Vallombeois, was that his ancestral name was mentioned in the poetry of John Milton. His last expedition to enlist Arab chieftains against Ennland in the Sandan was not completed, as he was slain by his Tourseg guides when he was hardly stated on his journey across the desert from Tripolf. Some of those maletators have just confessed the crime, bringing the manquis's name again to public attention. The advanture on which he embarked showed more enterprife than wisdom, and that was a feature of the market of the control any statistics against factors are discretion could have told him. As it itimed out, they were not sufficient to protect him from the treachery of his guides. The citilessing culprite are quite likely to be helmaded, the French authorities of Tripoli having charge of that matter, and so the history of the restless Italian poble closes.

The Spanish Prisoner.

A swarthy Don was lying at Asmapolis, and day. On a cot where many a sailor lad had whiled the

On a cot where many a sales and wanted too time away.

And a comrade stood beside him, with a pencil in his hard.

Saying, 'Have you any message for those in your native land!'

'Yes,' he anseceed; 'tell my father, and my dear old mether, ino;

Tell my sister and my brother, and another-you know who.

That their Manuel fought nobly—that he was among the last

To be helped down by the Yankees from the mili-tary mast.

tary mast—
Tell them all about my fighting; also, tell them Fm in luck.
And enjoying just the greatest snap a dago ever struck.

-Chicago News